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YANKS PUSH DRIVES ON CENTRAL SECTOR DESPITE BIG LOSSES

Erkelenz, Elsdorf Now Focus of Attacks—House-to-House Battles Raging

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—The focal points of the battle around Aachen are the city of Erkelenz and westward of Julich in the village of Elsdorf. Strong American tank groups attacked Erkelenz from the south and west. Fighting raged overnight into Tuesday and is exceedingly bitter. On the Julich-Cologne road General Simpson succeeded in making the deepest thrust toward the east. The spearhead of his tanks are near Elsdorf, 15 kilometers eastward of the Roer. From the north to the south the situation follows: in west Erkelenz 36 tanks of the Ninth U.S. army made a thrust toward the north. The German grenadiers stopped the attack south of Schwanenberg.

The troops of General Simpson's 9th army penetrated Erkelenz on the road to Linnich as far as Muenchen Gladbach. Violent fighting is going on in the streets and amid the ruins of houses at Erkelenz with the Germans are defending each house and each street. The American tanks were only able to get through the ruins of Erkelenz after heavy losses. Everywhere the Germans have placed well-camouflaged anti-tank guns. The American infantry is also suffering heavy losses in the fighting in Erkelenz. A large section of the town is still in German hands today. Erkelenz is only 6,000 meters away from the starting point of the offensive.

North of Duren where the Americans were able to gain only minor ground during the last 24 hours heavy tank battles are continuing with increased ferocity. In Snoweifel the 3rd American army is trying to outflank the town of Bitburg from the north and south. Fierce fighting is going on. Here also the American losses in difficult terrain are very high. The Germans made several resolute counterattacks. Further south the fighting is concentrated on the eastern bank of the Saar on Saarburg and in the area of Spichern heights south of the industrial town. The German counterattack has reduced the American bridgeheads opposite Saarburg. After the German counterattack the Americans again launched an offensive with tanks out of their small rear bridgeheads.

Matzerath, west of Erkelenz, was occupied by the Americans. From the south, 60 American tanks attacked Holzweiler but the Germans held the place and destroyed 14 tanks. North of Julich 36 American tanks penetrated Hasseltzwiler and the Julich-Reydt railway line in Ameln. Five American tanks were destroyed by the German tanks and more eliminated with Panzerfaust.

From Oberent strong American tank groups attacked in the direction Elsdorf, but were stopped about midway. From Stockstrass another tank group advanced, however, along the Reich road to western Periphery of Elsdorf. In the salient of Duren General Hodges' troops were able to make some territorial gains. In their thrust from a small village driving toward the south the Americans were able to occupy Broich. On the crest of the ridge near this village the German fusiliers, supported by few assault guns, however, checked the advance of the American tanks and destroyed two Sherman tanks. According to reports thus far on hand the Americans on Monday lost 21 tanks in the Aachen area.

With the Canadian 1st army, which received considerable reinforcement, having started fierce attacks between the Meuse and the lower Rhine, the whole middle of the Western Front is now included in the enemy offensive. The only exception is the section of Venlo where the British 2nd army is still holding out.

A large-scale attack of the 1st Canadian army on Monday was started, as it has always been General Bernard Montgomery's tactic, by a short but extraordinary heavy artillery barrage. In the [illegible] of ten kilometers 3,000 shots were fired, and thereafter the Canadian tanks and infantry units made an attack in strength. The [illegible] of the attack was the street [illegible] to the important traffic junction of Uedm. The German counter[illegible] from Totenhuegel progress[illegible] the north, destroying a mass[illegible] tank company which had [illegible] through.

[illegible] the Roer and the southern [illegible] sectors of Eifel a large-[illegible] battle continues, increasing in bitterness. The American troops, however, were denied any success. Though the bridgeheads on the eastern bank of the Roer were widened eastward to Linnich, Julich and Duren, they were not exploited for new thrusts and bases of attacks.

Beveridge Suggests Returning E. Prussia And Danzig to Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—East Prussia and Danzig should be handed over wholly to Poland not as a compensation but to give Poland a compact territory and a short seaboard as well as a home for those Poles who would be inclined to move from Soviet-controlled territory, Sir William Beveridge, author of the Beveridge Plan, suggested today following Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, according to a London report. Sir William said that he thought it would be a "nice example of poetic justice" to take Danzig and East Prussia away from Germany.

HEAVY CLASHES CONTINUE IN POMERANIA, W. PRUSSIA

Reinforced German Resistance Stemming Soviet Drives in All E. Front Sectors

Domei

BERLIN, February 27.—The focal point of fighting on the Eastern Front at present is in Central Pomerania and West Prussia where freshly brought up German units engaged in a fierce defensive battle with further reinforced Soviet forces. In Central Pomerania the fighting is most severe between Rublitz and Rummersdorf. There the Soviets advanced further in a northwesterly direction and are now meeting the stiff German resistance. The German counterattacks in Tucheler Heath succeeded in pushing the Soviet assault divisions back toward the south.

Following their heavy losses on previous days the Soviets on Monday attacked East Prussia and Samland only in the area northwest of Kreuzburg with undiminished force while in the other sectors the fighting abated. Northwest of Kreuzburg the Soviets again with numerous rifle divisions supported by tank groups attempted to break through the German lines. After grim fighting the Germans frustrated all breakthrough attempts.

The second center of the eastern battle is still within the area of Lausitz on the Neisse. Numerous Soviet attacks continued against the German bridgeheads on the eastern bank. Against small Soviet bridgeheads strong German counterattacks are continuing. Konev's troops which had crossed several places along the river were thrown back. Between the lower Oder and the Pyritz area fighting was renewed within the last 24 hours without reaching a major-scale battle.

On the South Pomeranian front in the periphery of Tucheler Heath and the lower course of the Vistula, where Rokossovski's army for some days tried to break through with the strongest forces, the Soviets did not make any gains. On the other hand, the Soviet speed troops together with strong tank units succeeded in penetrating the German defense between Konitz and Schlochau and to advance into the area north of Neustettin. Here the Soviets made a sharp turn toward the northwest in a thrust toward the Baltic in the direction of Koeslin. Due to timed action of local German reserves and other troops it became possible to bring the Soviet thrust to a standstill on the Rublitz-Rummersburg line.

At present a heavy battle is going on there. A breakthrough toward the Baltic apparently at present has been prevented. Fighting for Koenigsberg has abated in bitterness after the German success in Samland. Only southwest of Koenigsberg is the Soviet command continuing an endeavor to gain the Koenigsberg-Elbing railway line, employing the strongest forces and advancing from the area of Kreuzburg. In spite of lively employment of tanks by the Soviets the German divisions in a hard struggle again repulsed the onslaught. At Zhetkow on the Oder front the German initiative again forced the regrouping of the Soviet forces, the completion of which had to be waited. This success is due to the Luftwaffe which destroyed two completed Soviet bridges by dropping bombs and thus depriving the Soviet command of the possibility of crossing the Oder on a broad front north of Frankfurt.

Fighting south of the Oder bend for the Neisse line continues with equal bitterness. Here also the German defense has been so strengthened that all Soviet forces which advanced to the west bank were thrown back across the river in a counterattack.

AMERICA IS THREATENED BY BIG COAL MINE STRIKE

Lewis Notifies Perkins of Walk-Out in March If Agreement Not Reached

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 27.—Threat of a new coal strike looms over the United States as the wage contract between the workers and operators of soft coal mines is slated to expire on March 31, says a Washington dispatch.

The report also revealed that John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers' Union in this connection has notified Frances Perkins, U.S. Secretary of Labor, that there may be a coal strike by the end of March if no agreement is reached between the workers and the operators by that time.

Already, Lewis has declared that a state of dispute exists on the contract issue, and yesterday he bitterly condemned the Government for what he terms "propagandizing the American people into a hostile attitude toward the miners and inviting the operators to take a 'do-nothing attitude.'"

Another report said that Lewis and the Policy Committee of the Union maintain that the Smith-Connally Act forces them to give strike notice and Lewis said that such notice means taking a strike vote and that might actually precipitate a strike.

In his letter to Perkins, he said, "To the aim and for the purpose of procuring a new basic wage agreement for the industry, we will work diligently until the contract expires to prevent, if possible, any interruption of coal production so vital to the prosecution of the war in which our country is now engaged and to which we pledge our full devotion."

In this connection, it is recalled that the Smith-Connally Act was served in the summer of 1943 after Lewis had engaged in strikes over his last contract. The labor leaders quoted President Roosevelt as saying when he vetoed that act that it would produce strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur. Now, Lewis had declared that he was giving notice a few days before the negotiations on the new contract open because if he did not do so he and his union would be violating the Smith-Connally Act.

Meanwhile, on this issue, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Solid Fuel Administration, declared today that the miners and operators have been told that an agreement must be reached quickly and there must be no suspension of work no matter how short.

Ickes also declared that a 60,000 ton shortage of coal is inescapable this year even with continued production if the war with Germany lasts through the year. Consumers' stocks are going to be low, he stressed, and everything must be done to stem the use of coal to avoid rationing next year.

Strike Hits Carnegie

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The American fears that losses in steel production will cause serious setbacks in the U.S. war production schedule were increased on Monday by the threat of a complete shutdown at the Carnegie Steel Works in Illinois and in Indiana, reports Reuter. At the works, 450 employes are already on strike and they are threatening to close the whole plant as well as the head works at other places. The strike at the Detroit Chrysler's plants of which the huge main Dodge plant, where 15,000 workers stayed away from the assembly line, was principally affected is threatening to halt production at 13 other Chrysler plants in Detroit and Chicago.

Hits Turkey, Egypt

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—Commenting on the declarations of war made by Turkey, Egypt, and several Latin American countries on Germany and Japan, the Daily Telegraph of London declared that all those nations that stayed in the background when it was a matter of bearing heavy burdens could not expect that their voice would carry the same weight as that of other belligerent countries in framing the structure of the future world.

Captain Hayauchi Wins Citation; Blasted U.S. Tanks on Yiojima

Carrying Explosives, Japanese Officer Blows Up Enemy Machine in Grim Death Charge After His Gun Is Destroyed

The granting of a citation to Captain Masao Hayauchi who rendered great military services in a battle against enemy tanks in the vicinity of Motoyama Airfield on Yiojima was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on Wednesday, the War Ministry announced the same day.

Text of the announcement follows: "A citation previously had been granted to Captain Masao Hayauchi who rendered great military services in an engagement with enemy tanks in the neighborhood of Motoyama Airfield on Yiojima and this fact was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on February 28."

CITATION

Captain Masao Hayauchi
Commander of a Rapid Firing Gun Unit

Intercepting a number of enemy tanks that attacked a point near the Motoyama Airfield on Yiojima on February 22 of this year under cover of intense shelling and bombing operations, Captain Hayauchi personally operated a gun and with well-directed streams of fire put several tanks out of action, setting them ablaze.

When his gun was destroyed, the Captain carrying explosives dashed against an enemy tank, thereby meeting glorious death when the tank was blown up.

The Captain not only set a good example as an Army Commander but also manifested the real spirit of the Imperial Japanese warriors who with a smile sacrifice their lives for the cause of the State. His military exploits are outstanding. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

February 24, 1945,
Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Ogasawara Area.

'CONCESSIONS' ARE MADE TO ITALIAN PUPPET REGIME

Announcement Made by Anti-Axis Body Includes 'Free' Diplomatic Negotiations

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—Harold Macmillan, acting President of the Anti-Axis Comission in Italy, today announced that Italy has received four sweeping concessions from the Anti-Axis representing next to the last stage of restoring complete independence to the Bonomi regime, according to a Rome report. Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and Foreign Minister Alcica de Gaspari of the puppet Italian government were informed of the concessions which became effective immediately, the report said.

The concessions are as follows:

Firstly, the Bonomi regime may appoint and receive ambassadors and ministers to and from other nations, and may communicate with the envoys by code or sealed diplomatic pouch. The Bonomi regime was asked to inform the anti-Axis of any important diplomatic negotiations.

Secondly, the Bonomi regime regains the right to enact its own laws, decrees without submitting them for the anti-Axis approval thus regaining full legislative authority.

Thirdly, the Bonomi regime may appoint without the anti-Axis approval all but a few highly important officials. The anti-Axis approval is needed only for those officials whose work is of military importance.

Fourthly, large numbers of regional officials stationed by the anti-Axis throughout the liberated areas will be withdrawn, leaving only liaison and technical personnel if the Bonomi regime continues to need them.

Additionally, the Anti-Axis Powers are now studying several big Italian problems including the release of war prisoners still held in Italy, and other plans are being laid for the rehabilitation of agriculture and possibly more economic aid, the report concluded.

CHIANG-AID ROUTES USED

U.S. Tracks Reach Kunming Via Assam and Tengyueh

Domei

LISBON, February 23.—With the reopening of the Ledo and Burma Routes, the first fleet of American military trucks reached Kunming by way of Assam, India and Tengyueh in the sector west of the Nu River, a distance of 1,700 kilometers, on February 2, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The second truck unit, utilizing the north side of the Stilwell Road, a short cut of over 160 kilometers and considered an emergency route, reached Kunming on February 20, it was learned from the same report.

Lebanon Declares War

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Following Syria's example the Lebanon Government today declared war on Japan and Germany, according to a Beirut dispatch.

13TH ANNIVERSARY FETED OF MANCHOUKUO FOUNDING

Ceremony Scheduled at Yasukuni Shrine and at Embassy in Tokyo

The 13th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo will be duly celebrated here and in various parts of Manchoukuo today.

A ceremony for marking the founding of that Empire is scheduled to be held at the Yasukuni Shrine at 11 a.m. At the Manchoukuo Embassy Office in the Kotoku Kaikan, Marunouchi, the occasion will be celebrated at 10 a.m. The function will be attended by Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yunching and all others of the Embassy staff members and employes numbering altogether about 100.

Commemorating this auspicious occasion, Ambassador Wang on Wednesday issued a statement, pointing out that the gravity of Manchoukuo's enterprises this year is in the defense of its northern border, production increase and construction and racial concordia and making clear at the same time Manchoukuo's determination to co-operate with Japan to win this war, which will decide the rise or fall of both Japan and Manchoukuo.

Ambassador Wang's statement follows:

"It is significant that Manchoukuo has greeted the 13th Anniversary of its founding under the current war situation of unprecedented seriousness. It is a matter for genuine gratitude on the part of Manchoukuo that by virtue of the consistent support extended to her by the Japanese Government and people in spite of the kaleidoscopic changes in international situation, Manchoukuo today has achieved a record of epochal progress.

Mission is Explained

"The Anglo-American offensive operations for the Japanese mainland are today necessitating an early completion of civil defense and at this critical moment, Manchoukuo is carrying on brave struggles shoulder to shoulder with Japan to discharge her mission with the total potentialities of the State and people available. Northern defense, increased production, and racial collaboration are the three main points of her policy set for the current year and it is to be stated with awe that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has personally set an example in the nation's efforts to increase production which constitutes the key to achieving victory.

"Manchoukuo's cooperation in the prosecution of the war has recently made it necessary for the Government to augment its independent war structure; Manchoukuo has now joined the battle array and is fighting hand-in-hand with Japan.

"Coordinated efforts of the Government and people have been concentrated on development and increased shipments to Japan of foodstuffs, iron, coal, light metals and liquid fuel and remarkable war results are being attained. Delivery of agricultural products for the current year already topped the expected goal on February 10 and shipments of more foodstuffs have been reported continually, providing a sense of stability regarding food supplies for Japan and Manchoukuo. We expect to achieve good records for the forthcoming year without relaxing our efforts on account of the present year's success and thus to crush the ambitions of the United States and Britain.

"With a new program, Manchoukuo is forging forward to increase the production of light metals and liquid fuel which are vital prerequisites to augmenting air power. At this juncture when America and Britain, in their attempt to seize world dominance, are trying to decide the issue quickly by sheer weight of mass, Japan and Manchoukuo find their destiny hinging on this very struggle and the fate of Greater East Asia at stake.

"The Japanese people in spite of enemy air raids on Japan Proper, are withstanding the difficulties with admirable fortitude and united as one body and with ever rising morale are forging ahead to strengthen the country's war power. This fact gives us ample assurance. Confident that final victory will crown our Armed Forces of Justice and by no means purturbed by the fluctuations in war situation, we firmly pledge outselves to march forward with a stern conviction in an inevitable triumph in our crusade to crush the enemy."

Exhibition Opens

Commemorating the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, a photographic exhibition of Manchoukuo opened today for 10 days at the Matsuya Department Store on the Ginza. The function is sponsored by the Japan-Manchoukuo Central Society and the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and supported by the Board of Information, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and the Manchoukuo Embassy.

The same display will also be conducted in Nagoya and Osaka later.

At the same time, an exhibition of photographs and pictures painted by Manchoukuo artists clearly showing the development of Manchoukuo as a vital supply base is to be conducted throughout Japan in main cities as well as 15 towns near the villages which have sent colonists to Manchoukuo, for a period of three months from the of March. In Tokyo, it will be held at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi for a week from the middle of March.

The function is to be sponsored by the Toa Kotsu Sha and supported by the Board of Information, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and the Manchoukuo Embassy.

GRIM STRUGGLE STAGED IN FLAMING INTRAMUROS

Japanese Garrison Grappling With U.S. Forces That Finally Pierce Manila Citadel

By H. HIRAYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON, February 27.—Intramuros, the old Spanish citadel within Manila, where the Japanese Garrison Forces had concentrated following the shortening of their fighting lines and where they successfully repulsed intense enemy attacks on February 24 and 25 has at last been entered by the American troops.

In the face of stubborn resistance put up by the Japanese compressed within the Intramuros, the enemy hurled incendiary bombs throughout the citadel and carried out flame-thrower attacks against the loopholes with the result that the walled city became a veritable inferno with columns of flame rising into the sky.

On the night of February 25, American infantry columns led by tanks forced their way into the city through a break in the wall. The Japanese grappled with the enemy in a death struggle and continued to hold a major part of the city and a part o fthe wall under their control until yesterday morning but by afternoon, all communications with the outside were finally disrupted. It is evident, however, that these heroic members of the Manila Garrison are still continuing their fight against the foe.

Meanwhile, embittered fighting appears to be continuing on Corregidor Island which is enveloped in thick clouds of smoke.

Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Units in the Clark sector also have been carrying on defensive operations against the numerically superior enemy troops, cleverly utilizing the local topographical advantages. On February 25, the Garrison launched a counterattack against enemy tanks which penetrated the Japanese positions and set ablaze one of them, repulsing the rest of the invaders. To all appearances, the enemy has started using the Clark airfield as a considerable number of bombers were recently dispatched there from Leyte Island.

Corregidor Battle Continued

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, February 27.—In spite of the enemy attacks on Corregidor Island, on February 24 fierce and grim fighting was still going on between Our Forces and the enemy on the hills in the central part of the island.

U.S. ASSUAGING PUBLIC ON BIG YIOJIMA LOSSES

Enemy Government, Press Offering Excuses, Victory Promise Before Worried Nation

Domei

LISBON, February 26.—In view of the tremendous sacrifice of lives that the American forces are suffering in the Yiojima operation, the U.S. Government and its propaganda organs have been making frantic efforts to ease the misgivings and irritation of the public by explaining the strategic importance of the island for future offensives and the inevitability of stupendous personnel losses.

In this connection, the February 23 issue of the New York Times stated that the struggle for Yiojima Island is becoming increasingly sanguinary, as at the time of the Tarawa, Kuezyerin, Saipan and Guam operations. The attack on Yiojima is being conducted by ground forces under the most unfavorable conditions existing in the Pacific area. The island being a natural fortress with an area of eight square miles constitutes a favorable position for the defenders. As landing space was limited, the marines had to push on to a spot where the Japanese were awaiting them and were forced to fight under unfavorable conditions. The astounding fact, the paper claims, is the fact that the American forces have not suffered greater losses.

The enormous casualties must have stunned the Americans and brought profound sorrow to many people who were previously associated with the killed and wounded, the daily continued. It is sad to lose many young lives, but in wartime, it cannot be avoided. Should shells and bombs alone suffice to make war, the men can be spared, but on many occasions battles must be carried out by the infantry. On Yiojima, the continuation of the struggle greatly depends on the activities of these men. In peacetime, a little island like Yiojima is not worth even one American life, but the value of the island at the present juncture of the war situation is insuperable. No matter how high a price the Americans must pay for it, it must be won with sweat and blood in the face of all sorts of adversities and sorrows.

Do the Americans who have finally reached Yiojima continuously shedding blood for each acquisition since the Attu operation think that they can win victory at one stroke after the capture of Yiojima? The Americans must be well aware that the enormous sacrifices they have been forced to pay, will not decide the outcome of the war, and that they must continue bloody struggles against the Japanese. In anticipation of stupendous sacrifices in lives in the course of the Yiojima operation, the American authorities have been frantic in warning the public regarding the immensity of sacrifices and convincing them of the inevitability of heavy casualties in order to bring about a favorable turn in the war situation.

In this connection, the New York World Telegram in its February 21 issue writes in an almost provocative vein:

"The occupation of Yiojima cannot be realized instantly. On that island there is no front line or rear in the usual sense of the words. In other words, there is no place where the U.S. forces may be said to be safe from the enemy guns. Under the circumstances, they are up against tremendous difficulties.

"No one doubts the strategical importance of the Yiojima warfare. It is a base that the Japanese Forces must hold no matter how great the sacrifices. The American forces on their part must take the island regardless of the sacrifices engendered. The seizure of Yiojima will strike greater fear into the enemy than anything else in the past. It is a job that we must do. The U.S. Marines are now tackling the assignment with glory."

The smalltown vernaculars are all trying to justify the grim and costly struggle on Yiojima by promise of victory to the American people. It is, however, very questionable how effective this line of argument will be if continued interminably as long as war with Japan lasts.

FIGHT FOR YIOJIMA GRIMLY CONTINUED; BATTLELINE INTACT

U.S. Casualties Soar to 2,230 On February 26—New General Drive Afoot

Bloody battle is continuing without respite on Yiojima, where the American forces are exerting strenuous efforts to gain control of the island in the face of stiff Japanese counterattacks.

In the meanwhile Imperial Garrison Forces, securing their positions, are crushing every enemy assault at all points with their death-defying shock attacks.

Early on the morning of February 26 about 300 Americans backed by 10-odd tanks attacked our position north of Motoyama Airfield but were thrown back with heavy losses which included 150 officers and men killed or wounded and four tanks blasted. At 10:30 a.m. the same day the enemy again started a push under cover of a heavy artillery barrage and bombing attacks but were completely repulsed with a loss of two tanks which were put out of action.

On the southern side of Mt. Byobu stiff fighting is also under way while a great number of U.S. infantrymen is being concentrated at Funamidai, north of Chidori Airfield, as well as in the neighborhood of Motoyama Airfield.

At dusk of February 26 the Yiojima firing line remained unchanged from that of the previous day, that is, the line extending from the West Wharf to the South Wharf through the southern side of Asodai Hill, Tawarazaka, a point south of Motoyama Airfield, and the southern side of Mt. Byobu.

On the same evening, however, a heavy artillery unit of the U.S. forces moved to a point southwest of Chidori Airfield and commenced shelling while a small number of enemy planes were observed trying to reach the airfield.

On a single day of February 26 alone, U.S. casualties, confirmed, aggregated about 2,230 men killed or wounded by the Japanese in addition to 38 tanks destroyed or set ablaze. Due to the mounting personnel losses the enemy ambulances were kept busy taking care of the killed and wounded while two hospital ships made port along the southern coast of the island.

All through the day on February 26 the Americans concentrated incendiary bombs and explosives all over Yiojima in parallel with fleet bombardments amounting to about 120 bombs per hour at the minimum and 500 at the maximum. At about 6 a.m. the next day, U.S. troops started a general attack strongly protected by tank units and serious fighting is being resumed on the entire length of the front. More than 80 enemy warships are still steaming into position along the coast of the island.

Admits Misery in Italy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—Great misery prevails in "liberated" Italy which is even openly admitted by American quarters, and Rome UP Correspondent Packard reports that the food situation in anti-Axis occupied Italy today is much worse than in Greece or Belgium. Unless relief is given very soon a rebellion must be reckoned with, Packard warns.

Portugal Staying Neutral

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—The Portuguese official paper Diario de Manha declared today that Portugal will remain neutral. It stated that Portuguese neutrality was desired by the anti-Axis when the Atlantic and the Mediterranean problems were of vital interest.

[illegible]CHILL OPENS DEBATE [illegible] DECISIONS AT YALTA

[illegible] Yielding to Force in [illegible]rriving on New Frontiers For Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 27.—Prime Minister Churchill opened the three-day debate on the Crimea Conference in the House of Commons today.

Churchill entered the House to submit the motion on behalf of the Government "that this House approve the declaration by the three great powers at the Crimea Conference and in particular welcomes their determination to maintain unity of action not only in achieving the full defeat of the common enemy, but thereafter in peace as in war."

"On the way to Crimea," said Churchill, "the British and United States delegations met at Malta. Combined Chiefs of Staff of the two countries were for three days in conference upon great operations now developing on the Western Front and upon plans against Japan it was appropriate to discuss together.

"Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden accompanied by high officials and assistants, some of whom unfortunately perished on the way, also met Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, there.

"On the morning of the second day the cruiser which bore President Roosevelt steamed majestically into the harbor. Meeting of the combined Chiefs of Staffs was held in the afternoon when the President and I approved the proposals which had been so carefully worked out on the preceding day for carrying our joint war efforts to the highest pitch and the shaping and timing of military operations.

Admits Shipping Shortage

"Meanwhile the Minister of War Transport and American authorities concerned had been laboring at problems of shipping. Complete agreement was reached. No hard and fast agreements were made on any political issues. Those were to form the subject of the triple conference and were kept open for the full meeting.

"The reason why shipping is so tight is because the peak period of the war in Europe had been prolonged for a good many months beyond what was hoped for last autumn and the peak period against Japan had been brought forward by the American operations in the Pacific. There is a double peak period in the two wars we are waging on opposite sides of the globe. Although the Allies today have far more shipping than they ever had previously during the war, we are more hard pressed by shipping shortages than ever before.

"The same double peak affects all our preparations for peace including housing and supplies for the civilians. . . . I am not prepared to bring this island cut below its safety reserves of food and oil except where sure and speedy replacement can be made. Subject to this we shall do everything in our power to help the liberated countries.

"There were diplomatic conferences proceeding on one vessel, military discussions on another and this business of shipping going forward in a third vessel. At the end the President arrived and the results were submitted to him and moreover we jointly approved all these matters. After that we all flew safely to Crimea."

After paying tribute to the thoughtfulness and ingenuity of the Russians in providing accommodation and comfort "in true style of Russian hospitality," Churchill turned to the criticisms that France was not invited to the Conference.

France Should Be Content

"The first principle of the British policy in western Europe is a strong France and a strong French army," Churchill said, but opined that the three had the main burden of the fighting to carry and could not have neglected their right to get together whenever they pleased. He added, however, "France may find many reasons for contentment with the Crimea decisions."

Churchill then discussed the decisions already made for electing France as a member of the European Advisory Commission "to which most important tasks have been referred including advice to Governments upon most important matters connected with the treatment of Germany and which with French assistance has already been completed in great detail all the terms upon which the unconditional surrender will be received and accepted. If we were confronted tomorrow with the collapse of German power, there would be nothing which has not been foreseen and arranged beforehand by this important commission.

"All these arrangements show clearly the importance of the role France is called upon to play in the future of Europe and how fully we realized she must be intimately associated with the other great powers in this task.

"French Foreign Minister Bidault was invited to London to hear full explanations of the Conference proceedings. During the last few days we have had most clarifying talks with him in which he has been able to become fully informed of our whole position and express in most effective manner the views and wishes of France upon it."

Concerning voting procedure of the proposed world organization, Churchill said that agreement was reached enabling the three powers to call a conference at San Francisco. He said that the leaders wholeheartedly agreed to the solution, but he could not publish the formula before France and Chungking had had opportunity of accepting it.

"Here is the difficulty," Churchill said. "It is on the great powers that the chief burden of maintaining peace and security will fall. The new world organization must be so framed as to compromise their unity or capacity for effective action if it is called for at short notice. At the same time, the world organization cannot be based on a dictatorship of great powers. We trust the voting procedure on which we agreed meets these two essential points.

Explains Conference

"The conference at San Francisco will bring together all those representatives of the United Nations who declared war on Germany or Japan by the 1st of March, 1945 and who signed the United Nations declaration. Many are declaring war and their act should be treated with respect and satisfaction. Our future will be consolidated and enriched by the participation of these powers. Together we should all take the opening steps to form the world organization to which it is hoped ultimately all the states will belong. It is to this strongly-armed body we look to prevent wars of aggression or preparation of such wars and to enable disputes between states great and small be adjusted by peaceful and lawful means and eventually by another category of methods which constitute the principles of the new organization.

"The former League of Nations will be replaced by a far stronger body in which the United States will play a vitally important part. Taught by bitter experience we hope now to make the world conscious of the strength of the new instrument and of protection which it would be able to afford all who wish to dwell in peace. On such an occasion it is clearly right that two leading parties of the Government and the British nation will be represented. Chief representatives at this conference will be Anthony Eden, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Clement Attlee, Lord President of the Council and leader of the Labor Party.

"The Crimea Conference finds the Allies more closely united than ever before both in military and political spheres. Let Germany recognize it futile to hope for divisions among the Allies and that nothing can avert her utter defeat. Further resistance will only be the cause of needless suffering. The Allies are resolved Germany shall be totally disarmed, Nazism and militarism be destroyed, war criminals be justly and quickly punished and all German industries capable of military production be eliminated or controlled and Germany shall make compensation in kind to the utmost of her ability for the damage done to the Allied Nations.

"On the other hand, it is not the purpose of the Allies to destroy the people of Germany or leave them without necessary means of subsistence. There will be a place one day for the Germans in the comity of nations, but only when all traces of Nazism and militarism have been effectively and finally extirpated. Plans for the Allied Control Commission will come into operation immediately on the defeat of Germany. On longer term measures, there may be points of great importance on which detailed plans have not yet been worked out between the Allies."

Speaks on Poland

Churchill then turned to the "most difficult and agitated part" of his speech—question of Poland. He divided the problem into issues of frontiers and freedom and declared "freedom, independence, integrity and sovereignty of Poland always seemed to the Government more important than the actual frontiers."

"The Russian claim first put forward at Teheran has been for the Curzon Line in the east with ample compensation for Poland at the expense of Germany in the north and west. I never concealed that personally I think the Russian claims to the Curzon Line are just and right. It is not because I bow to force. It is because I believe it is the fairest division that can in all circumstances be made between two countries. The Curzon Line was drawn at a time when Russia was extremely unpopular. The British Government of those days approved this line including of course the exclusion of Lvov from Poland. I cannot conceive that we should not regard it as a well-informed and fair proposal. Russia is in fact accepting the frontier which over immense distances is 200 or 300 miles farther to the east of that which had been for many generations under the Czarist regime.

"Marshal Stalin told me one day that Lenin objected to the Curzon Line because Bialystok and regions around were taken from Russia. Stalin and the modern Soviet Government freely agree that the Bialystok region should go to Poland because of the Polish population predominating there."

At the Moscow Conference Stalin told Churchill there might be deviations of eight to ten kilometers in either direction from the line to follow the natural contours in the frontier. "At Yalta, it was made clear that all such minor alterations would be at the expense of Russia and not at the expense of Poland in order that the Poles might have their minds at rest once for all," Churchill said.

Churchill stated that just 30 years were one story in which the British, Russians and Americans and the French strove to resist German aggression and in which Russia has been twice ravaged over vast areas "and whose blood had been poured out in tens of millions of lives in the common cause now reaching its final accomplishment. But for the prodigious sacrifices of Russia, Poland was doomed to utter destruction. Not only Poland as a state, but the Poles as a race were doomed by Hitler. Three and a half million Polish Jews are said to have been actually slaughtered—probably the most horrifying act of cruelty which ever darkened the passage of man.

Supports Russian Claim

"In supporting the Russian claim for the Curzon Line, I repudiate and repulse any suggestion that we are making a questionable compromise or yielding to force or fear and I assert with utmost conviction the broad justice of policy upon which for the first time all three great allies have now taken their stand. The three powers are now agreed Poland shall receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. In the north she will certainly receive in place of the precarious corridor the great city of Danzig and the greater part of East Prussia west of Koenigsberg and south and the long wide sea-front on the Baltic. In the west she will receive the important industrial province of Upper Silesia and in addition such other territories to the east of Oder as may be decided at the peace settlement.

"We need not fear the task of holding these new lands will be too heavy for Poland or that it will lay the seed of future wars. We intend to take steps far more drastic than those which followed the last war to render all offensive action by Germany utterly impossible for generations to come. The eastern frontier must be settled now if the new Polish administration is to be able to carry on its work in its own territory. The western frontiers cannot be fixed until after the Allies have occupied German territory and a fully representative Polish Government has been able to make its wishes known."

Churchill ended his discussion of the Polish frontiers with the words "I have rarely put a case in this House which I could commend more confidently to the good sense of the members of all the parties."

Turning to the second problem, freedom of Poland, Churchill said, "Is their sovereignty and independence to be untrammelled or are they to become mere protection of the Soviet state forced against their will by armed majority to adopt Communist or totalitarian system. This is a touchstone far more sensitive and vital than the drawing of frontier lines. The most solemn declarations have been made by Stalin and the Soviet Union that the sovereign independence of Poland is to be maintained and this decision is now joined in by Britain and the United States. Here also the world organization will be able in due course to assume a measure of responsibility. The Poles will have the future in their own hands with the single limitation that they must honestly follow in harmony with their allies a policy friendly to Russia.

"It will be for the Poles themselves with such assistance as the Allies are able to give them to agree upon the composition and constitution of a new Polish Government of national unity. Thereafter, the British Government will use all her influence to ensure free elections to which the new Polish Government will be pledged should be fairly carried out under all proper democratic safeguards."

To Continue Recognition

Churchill said that the Polish Government in London would remain recognized by Britain until the new provisional Government has been properly formed nor would the provisional Government now in Poland be immediately recognized. "There would be no Lublin Committee or the Lublin Provisional Government if the Polish Government in London had accepted our faithful counsel of one year ago. Even in October Mikolajczyk could have entered Poland with Stalin's friendship and become the Prime Minister of a broadly constructed Government. But these opportunities were cast aside.

"It was not possible to dissolve the London and Lublin Governments and start afresh as the Russians needed an orderly countryside in the rear of their great military operations against Germany. To do that would have been to endanger the success of the Russian offensive.

"In future elections it is agreed that all of the great number of parties in Poland will be able to take part except those which are Nazi or Fascist or in collaborations with the Germans. Members of the Polish armed forces which owe allegiance to the Government in London shall be able to return in due course to Poland under every safeguard to play their part in the future of their country. For all those who fought under our command I earnestly hope it will be possible to have citizenship and freedom of the British empire if they so desire."

Before adjourning for a luncheon break, Churchill told the House, "The impression I brought back from Crimea and all my other contacts is that Marshal Stalin and other Soviet leaders wish to live in honorable friendship and equality with the western democracies. I also feel their word is their bond. No Government stands more to its obligations than the Russian Soviet Government."

Resuming the speech after lunch, Churchill turned to the Middle East meetings. "President Roosevelt invited the Emperor of Ethiopia, King Farouk of Egypt and the King of Saudi Arabia to meet him at Ismailia before sailing for home and conferences on his cruiser were arranged. I myself took leave of the President on the 15th of this month in Alexandria harbor after long and most agreeable talks about the state of our affairs in light of the Crimea Conference and also talk about our special business in the Far East. We also spoke of our joint occupation of Italy. Upon this there was a great deal of misunderstanding in large sections of the American press some weeks ago.

No Complaints on Italy

"During the talks I repeatedly asked both the President and Stettinius to state whether there are any and if so what complaints by the United States Government against us for any steps we have taken in Italy or have not taken in Italy and I received categorical assurances there are none. Moreover I must place it on record that when I visited Italy in August last, I made a series of proposals to the British Government of which I informed the President for mitigating the severity of Allied occupation in Italy and generally for alleviating the hard lot of the Italian people. These matters were discussed at our second Quebec Conference and it was at Hyde Park, the President's private country home, that he and I drafted the declaration of September 28 which was and is intended to make very definite mitigation in the attitude of the victorious powers towards the Italian people and show our desire to help them resume their place among the leading nations of Europe."

Churchill said that new measures were announced to Italy last Saturday. "As I myself had taken the lead in bringing these proposals forward and eventually securing their adoption, I am not prepared to accept suggestions from any quarter that although we had suffered so much injury and ill-usage at Italy's hands in the days of Mussolini's power Britain had fallen behind the other victorious powers in taking a generous view towards Italy or that we nourish any design of power politics which involves Italy." Churchill referred to the recent speech when he used the sentence that "we had no need of Italy" and said "it was a reply which I was bound to make to the suggestions in some quarters of the United States press that we were embarking upon some power politics in the Mediterranean. I am glad to say that the facts I am now setting forth have been explicitly accepted in the United States or at any rate in all the responsible quarters and this view was thoroughly endorsed by the President and Stettinius.

"Our two nations can therefore proceed on their joint task in Italy which in the future will be burdened with many new complications and difficulties, but at any rate we can proceed in closest confidence and unity. It would be less than just if I did not pay tribute to the invaluable services of the Italian men and women in the armed forces, on the seas and in the countryside and behind the enemy lines which are being rendered steadfastly to the common cause.

"The Foreign Secretary and I thought it would be becoming as well as convenient and agreeable that we should also see the two rulers who made long journeys to Egypt at the President's invitation. It is our duty also to pay respects to King Farouk of Egypt and we thought it right to seek a talk with the President of Syria in order to calm things down as much as possible in Levan.

(To Be Continued)

CHUNGKING'S YOUTH ARMY

8,000 Conscripts Undergoing Military Training at Kikiang

Domei

LISBON, February 26—Eight thousand Chinese students, Government officials and bank clerks who were conscripted into the Chungking youth army in response to the frantic appeal by the Chungking Government last autumn are now undergoing military training at Kikiang a few miles from Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch.

The period of initial training which started at the beginning of this month has now been concluded and the recruits have started a three months' course of general training, the report added. The Government's appeal had called for 500,000 new recruits to be conscripted by the end of March.

U.S. AMBITION AT PARLEY IS CASTIGATED BY IGUCHI

Says Mexico City Conference Is Cornerstone in Policy For World Domination

The Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers now meeting in Mexico City is "nothing more than a means by which the United States is seeking to realize with calculating machinations its sinister ambition for world domination," commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday. Mr. Iguchi observed that this was clear in the light of world developments, whatever might be the announced aims and purposes of the meeting.

Recalling that over a year ago he had stated that the United States was pursuing with unrelenting pressure a policy by which to strengthen its military, economic and political control over Latin America, thereby to transform the region into a spring board for world expansion and domination, Mr. Iguchi told the foreign correspondents, "The present conference in Mexico City to which the United States attaches great importance, as observed by the imposing delegation by which it is represented, represents what may be regarded as an advanced stage in the American design to consolidate its grip over Latin America."

Pointing out that Edward Stettinius, Jr., United States Secretary of State, in elucidating upon the principles of American foreign policy before the conference on February 22, had again repeated the usual high-sounding platitudes, Mr. Iguchi said, "But even these cannot disarm the growing suspicions and fears held by discerning Latin Americans, nor reassure the anti-Axis or neutral sections of the world of the so-called good intentions of the United States. They cannot conceal the reality that the Washington Government is trying to expand its power position by utilizing the smaller nations, whatever may be the unfavorable consequences upon them, just so long as the result would be in the interests of the United States."

"It is evident at this stage of international developments," Mr. Iguchi continued, "that the United States is endeavoring to consolidate the military, economic and political control which it has successively strengthened by various coercive measures, especially since the beginning of the war, upon a permanent basis. In other words, it is the aim of the United States to solidify, on the basis of its controlling power and influence, the so-called inter-American system of states and to make it the cornerstone of its policy of world domination.

"Especially in view of the outcome of the recent Crimea Conference in which the Soviet Union gained the upper hand and the United States and Britain were relegated to the back seat in all major European matters, it is expected that the United States will devote particular strength to its Latin American policy as a means to secure the Western Hemisphere as the primary foundation of its power position in world politics. By securing similar control and influence in Asia, which it is trying to do through the Chungking regime, the United States is not concealing its ambition to gain a position of military, economic and political supremacy which would counterbalance all other world forces.

"There is no doubt that the United States is hurriedly trying to establish the groundwork so that it could dominate the discussions and influence the decisions of the forthcoming conference at San Francisco for the creation of a world peace machinery. There is no doubt that the United States will utilize the Mexico City Conference to this end—to form a solid bloc of American states under its direct and immediate control and thereby command a solid bloc of votes to be cast in favor of the United States at San Francisco.

"The United States' Latin American policy has in no sense deviated from the Monroe Doctrine. The principle of the good neighbor is mere whitewash. Rather, United States policy was expanded from the originally negative one of safeguardnig the Western Hemisphere from outside menace into a definitely positive one of making Latin America a political and economic tool to be exploited to the maximum degree to enable the United States to attain a dominant position in the world.

"The present war has expanded United States' economy to monstrous proportions. At the same time, the war has demonstrated that the United States is also dependent to no small degree on the material and manpower resources of Latin America in order to maintain its military strength as well as its economic position. United States' assurances to the contrary notwithstanding, it is foolhardly to expect that it would minister to the now unbalanced and dislocated national economies of the Latin American countries even after the war, for it must be taken for granted as a matter of course that nothing would be sacrificed in the effort to keep the position of the United States strong and intact.

"In our view, the peoples of the Latin American countries who have any sense of honor and any pride in their traditions of liberty and independence are undoubtedly enraged at the spectacle that is transpiring before their very eyes. The true destiny of the Latin American republics rests, as I have pointed out on many previous occasions, upon the common effort of these countries to stand on their own feet and to create a Latin America that can stand on an equal footing with the Northern Colossus—not upon being cajoled, utilized and exploited as a convenient tool in the United States policy of world expansion and domination. Neither their individual economic and political security, their prosperity, nor peace can be assured under a world system such as conceived by the United States in which the strong monopolizes the authority to establish the rules, and preys freely upon the weak for its personal enrichment.

"The Mexico City Conference offers a challenge to the countries of Latin America whether they can stand up together to assert their full claim to equality and their right to seek their own destiny unmolested. If they fail to hold together, it is utterly too clear that they will eventually be converted into slave-states serving in the interests of United States world-power policy."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 27

In Hungary the Soviets restricted their activities to unsuccessful reconnaissance attacks at a point near Lake Balaton. The bloody losses of the enemy in the course of the smashing of the Gand bridgehead total more than 20,000 men according to final reports.

At the Slovakian mountain front, our grenadiers held the valley entrances south and east of Altsohl against numerous enemy attacks supported by strong artillery. Between the High Tatra and the area south of Breslau, no change in the situation took place in the course of minor fighting. Repeated enemy attempts to achieve gains by means of the employment of infantry and tank forces in the Zopten-Goldberg and Lauban sectors were frustrated. Also yesterday a number of Soviet attacks in the front of our Lausitz-Neisse bridgeheads broke down with heavy losses to the enemy and in the course of counterattacks the enemy was thrown back at some places to the eastern bank of the river.

Between the lower reaches of the Oder and the Pyritz area, fighting flared up again. In the central sector of this front our formations were rushed up to the front and are engaged in a heavy defensive battle against mobile Soviet forces advancing in a northeasterly direction from the eastern periphery of Rublitz and Rummersdorf. In the Tuchelen Heath the enemy was pushed back toward the south by our counterattack.

On the East Prussian and Samland front, the Soviets attacked only in the area northwest of Kreuzburg, and our divisions frustrated the breakthrough of numerous enemy rifle units supported by tank groups. In Courland, where the seventh day of the defensive battle southeast of Libau has been raging was also a full defensive success.

After strongest artillery preparation the Canadian 1st Army resumed major attacks between the lower Rhine and the Meuse. South of Kalkar and southwest of Goch, the enemy penetrated our position but our reserves met the attacker and kept up the coherence of the defensive front. A panzer corps, employed in this area, destroyed 57 enemy tanks.

The violent battle on the Roer yesterday increased in ferocity. At Erkelenz, east of Juelich and northeast of Dueren, the enemy was checked and a breakthrough prevented and during the last three days our troops destroyed 170 enemy tanks. The enemy attempts to take the town of Bittburg by encirclement failed in the face of our determined counterattacks.

Near Saarburg, our troops frustrated the advance of the Americans out of their bridgehead east of the Saar while east of Forbach, trench fighting is continuing.

Our artillery frustrated the attack of an enemy tank group off Dunkirk.

American bomber formations yesterday carried out terror attacks against the Reich capital. The population suffered losses while considerable damage was done to dwellings. Furthermore, buildings of historical value and hospitals were destroyed. British bombers attacked the western German territory and during the night also Berlin.

CANADA HUNTS DESERTERS

Domei

LISBON, February 27.—Canadian Royal Mounted Police as well as the military police continued their raids in eastern and western sections of Montreal for Canadian deserters, according to a dispatch from Montreal.

No figures have been published yet as to how many deserters were caught in the raids thus far. An official announcement on the raiders' activity stated that the police are operating cautiously so as not to provoke the public as was the case during the weekend at Drummondville in the Province of Quebec.

The police are at present chiefly raiding night clubs, dance halls, soup kitchens and night shelters provided for the destitutes by religious sects. The raid in Montreal will probably be continued for several more days.

U.S. MANPOWER HIT HARD; WAR PRODUCTION DROPS

Authorities Taking Steps to Remedy Situation by New Regulations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 26.—The manpower problem is the number one topic in the United States today. The shortage of workers plus unusual cold weather and snow in the north-eastern states caused a drop in the munitions production during January. Last month production was one per cent behind December, and two per cent behind schedule. These drops are regarded as serious because plans call for a steady month by month increase through this year.

The manpower shortage affects war production in general. Heretofore, it has been a problem only of specific parts of the production program.

Meanwhile, in Washington the Senate opened debate on the Manpower Bill. The bill has been approved by the Senate Military Committee and is now placed before the full Senate for action. This bill gives the Director of the War Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt, authority to regulate the hiring of war workers.

Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, declared the bill institutes a form of national service. Democratic Senator Lester Hill of Alabama acknowledges that a great deal of power is involved in the legislation, but he asserts that Congress must give someone authority if anything is to be accomplished.

Supporters of the "Work of Fight" legislation call this bill a "Milk and Water" measure. Authors of the bill are opposed to amendments which have been added to allow prosecution for violators.

Farm Bloc Split

The farm bloc is split over one amendment, which would make the farm worker liable to a $1,000 fine or five years imprisonment if he leaves farm work without the consent of his draft board after being classified as 4F.

The manpower regulations would apply to both men and women and with no age limitations. It also provides fines and jail sentences for employers who disregard manpower regulations.

Another bill up before the Senate is the bill that would make men between 18 and 45 subject to essential war work or fine and jail sentences. The Senate will have to seek a compromise between the two bills.

Meanwhile, Government stabilization officials are viewing John L. Lewis with an apprehensive eye as the United Mine Workers Policy Committee convened to formulate their 1945 wage demands. The negotiations between the mine workers and the operatives, scheduled to begin on February 22, may result in another knock-down battle like that which took place in 1943. One Government spokesman said that the Office of Price Administration had given Lewis an opening wedge for the new wage demands by granting price increases to exchange coal company stores.

New draft requirements also pose a threat to increased war production. Washington has advised local selective service boards to move up the new group. All in all, it is certain that some essential industries will have to get along as best they can with less manpower.

B-29 Raids Miye

One B-29 bomber raided Miye Prefecture at 3:30 a.m. on Wednesday.

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POLISH COMMANDER NAMED

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—General Vladyslaw Anders was named acting commander of all Polish armed forces controlled by the exile Polish government in London, according to a London dispatch. Orders of the day appealed to these forces to fight on as an "expression and token of sovereignty of the Polish republic" in the country's "darkest hours," the dispatch said.

Anders' appointment and order of the day were interpreted in the diplomatic quarters of London as a new round in the fight for the life of the exile government of Premier Tomasz Arciszewski against the death sentence voted in the Big Three Crimea conference, the dispatch further disclosed.

NEW RUMANIAN CONFLICT CAUSES LONDON ANXIETY

Radescu Regime Likely to Be Followed by One More Acceptable to Soviets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 26.—The conflict between Rumanian Prime Minister General Radescu and the National Democratic Front has entered a new stage, and in London it is believed that the Radescu Government will be followed soon as circumstances permit by yet another temporary government under a Premier more acceptable to the Soviets and a government evenly composed from the parties of the Right and Left, according to a Reuter's report from London.

The report continued that Rumania is the first country faced by an internal conflict in which the Yalta formula will be applicable instead of an earlier version of the division of spheres of interest. The situation at the moment is coming dangerously close to that which prevailed in Greece before the civil war. The National Democratic front evidently is growing in strength while the government is increasingly divided between the Right and Left Wings and is resorting to police measures against the Leftist.

But the Greek Government was that of an ally. Rumania has not yet been recognized even as a co-belligerent and the Soviet authorities have insisted on the Rumanian troops temporarily to evacuate the northern Transylvania which has been retransferred to the Rumanian state after its annexation by Hungary. The reason given by the Soviet Government for this measure is that the Rumanian troops have ill-treated the Hungarian population of northern Transylvania.

With all these complications in what is still one of the main military bases for the Soviet operations in Hungary, it is clear that the anti-Axis cannot allow this state affairs to continue. They also do not want internal upheaval during the critical phase of the war.

Under Martial Law

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—Martial law was proclaimed all over Rumania, according to an AP report from Bucharest. During the last few days repeatedly sanguinary incidents occurred in the capital and in the provinces, the report added.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, [illegible], Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, [illegible], Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo, [illegible]nan. Djawa: Soerabaya, [illegible], Djakarta. Lesser Sunda: [illegible]dja, Denpassar, [illegible], Balik-Papan, Pontianak, [illegible], Samarinda. Celebes: Macassar, [illegible]nado. Ceram: Amboina. [illegible] Koepang. New Britain Island: [illegible]baul. New Guinea: [illegible]. Others: Hongkong, [illegible]. Chosen: Bombay, [illegible] York.

[illegible] REOPENING URGED [illegible] BY LOWER HOUSE ORGAN

[illegible] Enable Members to Hear [illegible] Reports on Progress of Decisive War Policies

[illegible] at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the House of Representatives held at 10 a.m. on February 27 in the reception room of the President of the House, it was unanimously agreed to request the reopening of the Diet session in view of the gravity of the present war situation.

Present at the meeting were Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Vice-Speaker of the same House, Mitsuo Oki, Chief Secretary, Ichiro Kiyose, and other members of the Consultative Committee.

Conferring on the above matter, consensus of opinion was reached on the urgent need of adopting various decisive war measures in parallel with the grave development of the war situation and the enforcement of powerful administration. It was agreed to request the Government to reopen the Diet session so that reports may be heard on the progress of the decisive war policies and the development of the war situation.

The date of the reopening will be decided at a subsequent meeting of the Consultative Committee following a speedy determination of the stand of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The time of the reopening will probably be in the early part of March due to the convenience of the Government and the determination of the attitude of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The proposal for the reopening of the Diet session is being looked upon as having important political bearings inasmuch as it is related to various moves for the formation of a new political party.

It has also been decided to dispatch a telegram of thanks and appreciation to the men of the Japanese Forces fighting valiantly in a grim death struggle with the enemy on Iwojima in the name of the House of Representatives. The composition of the message has been entrusted to President Okada.

N. BURMA GURKHAS DOOMED

[illegible] by British to Face Smashing Nippon Fire

By TOKUGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

NORTH BURMA FRONT, February 27.—In the northern Burmese area, the Gurkhas who have been dragged to the firing front, tempted by the British sugar-coated words, are bearing the brunt of the Japanese smashing attacks, and those who tried to retreat are reported to have been shot dead right on the spot by the British supervisory corps.

The Japanese in North Burma have been successfully checking the advance of the enemy vanguards from the direction of the Irrawaddy River. Furiously attacked by the Japanese, the enemy combined forces have begun to show disturbance and confusion. On a certain day, some 300 Gurkhas who had crossed the Irrawaddy River in the vicinity of Singu, moved into an offensive against the Japanese positions. The enemy maneuver having been anticipated, the Japanese opened fire immediately and carried out [illegible]-bullet attacks. The Japanese [illegible] drove the enemy troops to the [illegible] where they had previously [illegible].

The Gurkhas, thrown into confusion, attempted to retreat, but they were shot dead by artillerymen who had evidently attempted to hamper the formers' retreat. Thus the Gurkhas were doomed to be hit either by Japanese shells or those of their comrades. One Gurkha who was taken prisoner indignantly said that he and his comrades had been brought to the front deluded by the British, but he further stated that [illegible] had experience with the British policy of sending the others to the firing line while they themselves remained in the rear unless the development of the war situation was favorable for them.

Kobayashi Meets Koiso

Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, conferred with Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence on [illegible].

[illegible] Suzuki and Tomio Miura, [illegible] members of the House of Representatives, withdrew from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

Regular Meeting Set

[illegible] to effect a smooth and [illegible] enforcement of various administrative measures to meet the [illegible] war situation, Prime Minister [illegible] Kuniaki Koiso, Sotaro Ishiwata, [illegible] Secretary of the Cabinet, [illegible] Ogata, President of the [illegible] Information, Kunio Miura, Director of the Legislative Bureau and Tetsuzo Ueba, Director General of the Co-ordinated Planning Board, will meet weekly on Wednesdays from 9 to 10 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence. The first meeting took place on Wednesday.

Chengtu Hit by Riot As Students Refuse To Join Chiang Organ

Domei

HANOI, February 28.—Students at a certain middle school in Chengtu, Chungking controlled territory, broke out in a riot recently when their principal attempted to force them into becoming members of the Chungking Kuomintang Party, says a report received here. Six hundred policemen were rushed to suppress the riot and in the ensuing clash about 600 casualties were caused among the rioters with the result that all the university and middle school pupils together with elementary school pupils in the city carried out a protest demonstration. The real trouble started when three of the middle school students, who had openly attacked the attemnt to force students into becoming Kuomintang Party members, were expelled.

INSPECTION UNDERTAKEN OF NATION'S TRANSPORT

Hatta Pushing Thorough Check-Up to Raise Efficiency for War Emergency Period

Considering the necessity of increasing the nation's war potential to the highest degree, the Government has been carrying on rigid inspections of various departments of wartime activities. In view of the great importance of transport in the current situation, the Government recently appointed Yoshiaki Hatta, former Minister of Transport and Communications, to undertake an inspection of the condition existing in the forwarding business as conducted by means of motor lorries, trucks, wagons, carts, etc. With the assistance of the members of his staff, who have been drawn from both government and private circles, the former Minister of Transport and Communications, on February 27, started his labors, the eleventh of the series so far instituted by the Government. This inspection will continue until the latter part of March, covering both the Keihin and Kansai districts.

The important thing, it is declared, is to increase the number of motor vehicles and to raise the efficiency in operation. It is essential for the purpose to secure materials for new vehicles and to increase establishments for repair, while utilizing existing facilities to the best advantage. Considering the present war situation, use of such substitute fuels as charcoal, firewood, and coalite is stressed as a matter of course. It is no less important to secure enough personnel for this branch of transport.

In regard to wagons, carts, and other light vehicles, it is also necessary to provide materials for new ones, while increasing repair shops. Nearly 150,000 men are now engaged in the forwarding business relying upon light vehicles, the annual amount of goods thus transported reaching double the volume carried by rail. With respect to this line of business, strong control is regarded as indispensable, in order to put a curb on such matters as freight charges, etc.

It is also important to enlist greater cooperation of consignors, who will do well to offer facilities they may possess. In case of emergency, students, service corps, etc., will assist in the business. If existing facilities are efficiently utilized, the capacity in this line may be increased to a considerable extent. It is considered necessary to have this business well organized against any possible emergency.

In the aggregate, the business conducted by means of motor lorries, trucks, waggons, carts, etc., reaches impressive figures. In most cases, however, this business is carried on by small concerns or private individuals. As a result, considerable difficulty is experienced in controlling their operations. As things now are, control over the forwarding business is divided among different authorities, so that the control is anything but effective, thus resulting in decreased efficiency. In view of the present war situation, and as a measure against emergency, a strong control system is demanded to organize this branch of transport business.

The forwarding business under consideration is not an isolated problem, but even considered by itself, the problem is sufficiently complicated, for the satisfactory solution of which condition a strong hand of the Government is held necessary. A great deal is thus expected from the inspection, which was started by Yoshiaki Hatta and members of his suite on February 27.

CHECK ON PRICES URGENT, WARTIME BODY IS TOLD

Vital Bearing on Current Economy, People's Livelihood, Stressed by Koiso

That the operation of wartime economy hinges on the strict enforcement of a definite commodity price policy; in other words, that a rise in commodity prices would disturb the economic order, affect the livelihood of the people, confuse the production economy, and finally become a serious hindrance to the mobilization of the total fighting strength of the nation, was stressed by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, who in his capacity as President delivered the opening address at the first session of the Wartime Commodity Price Council held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

Pointing out that the price question was closely related to the policies for production, transportation and distribution of goods, as well as to those for labor, finance and banking, and to other phases of wartime economy, the Prime Minister urged the Price Council to study all these related questions in deliberating on measures for meeting the situation. He assured the Price Council that the Government would immediately enforce the measures decided upon by the Council after due deliberation.

Prime Minister Koiso's address was substantially as follows:

"The commodity problem is the basis of wartime economy. It follows that the planned operation of wartime economy rests on the strict enforcement of a definite commodity price policy. In other words, a rise in commodity price disturbs the economic order, affects the livelihood of the people, confuses the production economy, and finally becomes a serious hindrance to the mobilization of the total fighting strength of the nation.

"The results of the Government's price policy have not been entirely satisfactory, despite the enforcement of various measures prior to, as well as since the outbreak of the present war. The increased commodity demand due to war requirements which have been expanded by the growing intensity of the war situation, necessitates strong measures to cope with the situation.

"The Government has been making various preparations for expanding the Planning Bureau, the object being to have this Bureau go thoroughly into the general price problems. The close relation of the commodity price question to the policies for production, transportation and distribution of goods, as well as to those for labor, finance and banking, and to other phases of the wartime economy, must be taken into due consideration. Unless the maximum results are obtained by all such policies, the solution of the commodity price problem cannot be expected.

"The commodity price question viewed in its wide sense is that of the wartime economic policy, and it may also be called the wartime inflation problem today. It is desired that the Price Council will study all question directly related to commodity price, and also the various other questions that form the basis for solving the commodity price problem. The Government, by forcefully executing measures regarded proper after such study, expects to mobilize the nation's total fighting strength.

"As the war situation is rapidly developing, it is the intention of the Government to immediately enforce the measures decided upon by the Council after due deliberation."

Following the Prime Minister's address, the Price Council session was the scene of frank discussions. All members and State Ministers present agreed that it was necessary to study and decide upon proper measures concerning the commodity price problem, in view of its vital bearing on the effective manifestation of the total fighting strength of the Empire. It was further agreed that the Government should immediately and strongly carry out the measures decided upon.

At this session, all State Ministers and members of the Council, except Masatsune Ogura, Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government, were present.

The next meeting of the Council will be held at 2 p.m. March 2.

Aid Set for Students

The Society to Aid Students Offering Volunteer Services is to be inaugurated early in March, with the aim of giving cultural and spiritual guidance to the students. The plan for the formation of the society was taken up by the Education Ministry some time ago and was completed recently, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. For this purpose, ¥500,000 has been appropriated for good books, cultural films and stage performances. The society is expected to give monetary aid, too, amounting to ¥2,000 to anyone killed by accident while engaged in labor and ¥1,000 to those injured.

TO USE TIDES FOR POWER

Will Be Harnessed on Big Scale to Generate Electricity

Generation of electric power by utilizing the ebb and flow of the tide, discovered by Ei[illegible] Tominaga, will soon be industrialized. The inventor of the new method of harnessing the potentialities of tidal waves is an employe of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. He has recently completed his basic researches and is now ready to put his discovery into practical use.

The industrialization of this new method of generating electricity will mean an enormous saving in coal which can be directed for use in other vital industries and will also solve the problem of low waterhead during the dry season in case of hydraulic power generation. Also there are many suitable locations for the construction of the new power-generating plants along Japan's coastline. The first project is expected to be completed in October of this year and will be greatly instrumental in increasing Japan's fighting strength.

CULTURAL AFFINITY BINDS JAPAN AND PHILIPPINES

Two Nations Also Linked by Solid Ties of Geographical Propinquity

By GREGORIO F. ZAIDE

(Continued From Yesterday)

Following the death of Hideyosi, the chaos of civil wars rocked Japan. "The Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries," wrote Dr. Hidemichi Akagi, "took advantage of the internal troubles in redoubling their effort to spread Christianity, while the Dominicans and the Augustinians (from Manila) were added to their forces in 1602." Out of the civil wars emerged the new national leader of Japan—Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542-1616), founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Assuming the reins of government in 1603, Ieyasu, in his desire to consummate the economic development of the Empire, adopted a friendly policy toward Christianity and the foreign powers. He tolerated the influx of missionaries and their religious activities; he opened the port of Uraga to Spanish galleons plying between Manila and Mexico; and he dispatched embassies to Manila, Mexico, and Spain to seek reciprocal trade relations and mutual intercourse. His liberal foreign policy failed because of the indifferent and selfish attitude of Spain and the surging menace of Christianity to Japanese life and independence.

The "Christian Conspiracy of 1612-13" against the Shogunate, the political intrigues of the missionaries and Christian daimyo, and the persistent rumors of Spain's secret plan to conquer Japan aroused his fear and suspicion so that in 1612 he outlawed Christianity and decreed the expulsion of the missionaries and their Japanese converts.

As a result of Ieyasu's anti-Christian policy, many Japanese Christians, including the famous Daimyo Takayama-Ukon (Hideyosi's gallant officer and Lord of Takatuki Castle), John Naito (Prince of Tamba), Julia Naito (sister of John Naito), Mentia (daughter of Sohrin Ootomo), Maria Boku (Korean noblewoman), Ukita-Hisayasu, and Sinagawa-Gombei, were exiled from Japan. They left Nagasaki on November 8, 1614 and arrived at Manila on November 28th. They were received with great honor by the Spanish authorities and were given comfortable dwellings at San Miguel which became a Japanese colony like Dilao (Paco). Takayama-Ukon died on February 3, 1615 and was buried at the Jesuit Church at Intramuros. John Naito, who became a prominent physician in Manila, died in 1626 followed by his sister Julia in 1627; both were buried within the premises of the present St. Theresa College in San Marcelino Street.

In succeeding years more shiploads of Japanese exiles came to the Philippines. In 1632, for instance, 150 Japanese lepers arrived in Manila and these unfortunates were kindly received and treated by the Franciscan friars at the San Lazaro Hospital. Although most of the Japanese lived in Manila, some also settled in provincial towns where they introduced new industries and mingled freely with the people. The famous wood-carving art of Paete, Laguna, and the jewelry industry of Pagsanjan as well as the fish-and-duck culture of Pateros and Taguig, Rizal, which all exist to the present day are lasting Japanese contributions to the Filipino people.

Hidetada (1597-1632), third son and successor of Ieyasu, continued the persecution of the Christians. Fearing the inroads of Spanish imperialism under the guise of religion, he repudiated the Spanish embassies in 1622 and 1624. In the latter year he decreed "the deportation of all Spaniards in the realm, both priests and laymen." Notwithstanding his anti-Christian decree, many Spanish missionaries, lured by the glory of martyrdom and inspired by apostolic zeal, secretly entered Japan.

Iyemitu (1603-1651), eldest son and successor of Hidetada, was another implacable foe of Christianity and Occidental imperialism. In 1633, learning of the continued infiltration of missionaries from abroad, he issued an edict prohibiting under heavy penalty the coming of Christian missionaries. In another decree in 1636 he imposed the death sentence of Japanese nationals who return from abroad, promised good rewards for information regarding secret Christian activities, and restricted foreign commerce at Nagasaki.

The Simabara Revolt (1636-38), partly a Christian rebellion against the Shogunate which was suppressed after a frightful slaughter of about 30,000 Christian rebels, aggravated the belief that Christianity was a menace to the nation. In 1639 Iyemitu proclaimed his famous policy of seclusion. His edict ran as follows: "For the future, let none, so long as the sun illuminates the world, presume to said to Japan, not even in the quality of ambassadors, and this declaration is never to be revoked on pain of death."

The period of isolation (Sakoku Zidai) lasted over two centuries, from 1639 to 1853. During this long hermitage of Japan, her only contact with the West, was through Dekima (deshma), a small island off Nagasaki, where the Portuguese traders were permitted to stay under strict regulations. Through this island, according to Professor I. Shimamura, the Japanese continued to receive Occidental influences; hence, the allegation of Western historians that the statement that Japan was closed to mankind was not a scientific truth.

V.

The seclusion of Japan was a transcedental blessing to the Japanese people. It was a far-sighted act of national protection, for had she not shut her door to enable her people to develop and perfect their native culture and ancestral heritage the invading influences of Christianity and Occidental imperialism would have destroyed the Japanese soul and most probably Japan herself would have suffered vassalage to the avaricious Occident. For two hundred years she enjoyed the golden Pax Tokugawa, a magnificent epoch characterized by the flowering of her native literature and arts, the crystalization of her national spirit, and the strengthening of her Bushido way of life, so that at the end of her hibernation in the springtime of the 19th century, she was ready to assume her manifest destiny as an Asian power.

The reopening of Japan in 1853, incidentally achieved by the American squadron of Commodore M. C. Perry, marked the recrudescence of her intercourse with the Philippines. In 1858 the Catholic missionaries were allowed to re-enter the country and in 1873, five years after the Meiji Restoration, the prohibitory laws against Christianity were abrogated. In 1875 a Japanese economic mission arrived in Manila to promote Japan-Philippine trade. In January, 1889, a Japanese Consulate was established in Manila.

In this year the Spanish Minister at Tokyo recommended to his government at Madrid the opening of the Philippines to Japanese colonization on the same basis as that of the "Model Contract" between Hawaii and Japan. The plan was not carried out because of the opposition of the Manila authorities. In January, 1891, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the first time sent its steamship Tsuruya Maru to Manila. The opening of this shipping service stimulated commerce between the two countries. The friendly visit of the Japanese warships Naniwa and Takacho to the Philippines in 1892 contributed to the promotion of amicable relations.

(To Be Continued)

MANCHOUKUO'S PROGRESS GREAT DURING 13 YEARS

National Power Increased, Difficulties Overcome With Nippon Aid

Domei

HSINKING, February 28.—In ushering in the thirteenth anniversary of its foundation tomorrow, Manchoukuo boasts of a phenomenal progress made under the most trying times during the past thirteen years. With its national power greatly strengthened during the past thirteen years by the whole-hearted cooperation of its component races as well as by the unstinted support of the Japanese Government, Manchoukuo is now pitching in its total power towards the successful prosecution of the current war against the United States and Britain.

One of the most important factors which contributed towards boosting Manchoukuo's strength lies in its national army. Already five years have elapsed since the regular military service system has been established in Manchoukuo and the young Manchoukuoans consider it a great honor and privilege to serve in the national army.

Since the summer of last year Manchoukuo has been subjected to air-raids by enemy B-29's operating from their bases in the interior of China. In order to intercept and smash the enemy raiders the "Lanhua" Special Attack Air Corps comprising Japanese, Manchoukuoan, and Mongolian officers and men has been organized in the Manchoukuo Air Force.

The brilliant exploits of this Special Attack Corps have served as the source of great inspiration and stimulation to all the people of Manchoukuo. Moreover, the burning national spirit of the national army is being demonstrated not only in interception battles against enemy raiders but also in punitive operations launched against bandits infesting the southwestern border of Manchoukuo.

During 1944 the Manchoukuo national army accounted for 1,321 bandits killed, and 1,363 others taken prisoner. In addition, the national army captured 505 rifles. As the result of these punitive operations, the southwestern border of Manchoukuo is now free from armed bandits.

Air Defense Perfected

Moreover, civilian air defense units have been perfected with the full participation of all races in the Anti-Air Raid Corps and the Volunteer Corps.

In Hsinking as well as in other principal cities the National Patriotic Service Corps has been formed while the youths have been organized into Repair Corps so as to be fully prepared in effecting fast repair and reconstruction work in case of damage by enemy raids.

On the other hand, positive cooperation among various races of Manchoukuo has been manifested in the marketing of agricultural products during the past two years when all of the government-set goals were accomplished. Without the positive cooperation of the 35,000,000 farmers of Manchoukuo the attainment of these high goals would have been impossible even if the government effected appropriate measures. This fact clearly attests to the growing national consciousness of the Manchoukuoan farmers.

Likewise the national service mobilization despite its ever expanding scope year after year is now being successfully effected. Young men under the national patriotic service system are engaged in essential industries as the core of the labor service system. Especially has the National Patriotic Labor Service Corps proved a great success during the past two years and now occupies the position of a propelling force in boosting the nation's vital production.

Meanwhile, the goal for the national savings for the current fiscal year ending April this year has been set at yuan three billion which is equivalent to about 27 per cent of Manchoukuo's total national income. By December of last year 81.2 per cent of this goal had been achieved. The fact that roughly 30 per cent of the total national income had been saved by the people who during the former Chinese regime lacked interest in savings due to the unstable value of the currency, is a highly significant phenomenon.

Although the national savings goal for the coming fiscal year has been set at yuan six billion which is equal to 45 per cent of the estimated total national income, past experiences indicate that it will not be difficult to reach this goal. Civilian donations toward the aircraft construction fund has been increasing steadily for the past few years. Donations for the construction of the "Concordia Victory Planes" sponsored by the Concordia Association as a national movement have mounted to yuan 44,452,000 during the past 15 months. Individual donations toward this fund have reached stupendous amounts.

POSTAL SAVINGS INCREASE

Goal of ¥30 Billion Likely to Be Reached Shortly

With ¥41,000,000,000 as the goal in postal savings, the monthly savings is increasing by leaps and bounds. In the drive for increased regular savings which opened last September, there was an increase of ¥1,170,000,000 in October while during the campaign for further bolstering of war savings, the result gained in January was the huge increase of ¥1,550,000,000.

This means that the ¥8,800,000,000 increased postal savings aimed for 1944 was attained in 10 months while from the beginning of the present year to the middle of February the savings aggregated ¥10,000,000,000 which compared with the increased savings of ¥5,000,000,000 over the same period is twice that of the previous year. With this new increase in savings, the present amount in postal savings totals ¥29,000,000,000 and it is expected the ¥30,000,000,000 mark will be reached soon.

Foreign Minister Speaks

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reported on the recent international situation at the regular meeting of the Privy Council on Wednesday. Present at the meeting were Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President of the Privy Council, Dr. Toru Shimizu, Vice President, and other Councillors.

Obituary

Dr. Daiso Minami, well known authority on cancer, died from pneumonia at his villa in Yoshida-machi, Saitama Prefecture, on February 26. He was 68 years old. Dr. Minami graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1904 and was one of the most promising students studying under Dr. Irisawa. He founded the Minami Hospital in 1915. He was one of the outstanding figures in Japan's medical world, holding such positions as President of the Japan Society for Study of Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Chairman of the Board of Cancer Research Society, and instructor at the Japan Medical University.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1945

Manchoukuo's Anniversary

Today is Manchoukuo's National State Foundation Day commemorating the formal establishment of that country as an independent nation exactly thirteen years ago. No praise can be too great, no congratulations too effusive, for the wonders which Manchoukuo has performed during her relatively brief history.

There are naturally many thoughts which come to mind on this auspicious anniversary day. The most obvious thought aroused by this occasion is of the almost unbelievable contrast between the Manchuria of thirteen years ago and the Manchoukuo of the present. Manchuria before the establishment of the present regime was hardly anything more than a misruled frontier outpost of China. A corrupt military satrap only one generation removed from open banditry exercised a reign of arbitrary power and exploitation. International political intrigue, moreover, permeated the land to make it a helpless victim of foreign imperialistic infiltration.

Today, under the Empire of Manchoukuo, a model government founded by and for the people who actually inhabit its territory maintains a rule of scrupulous integrity and scientific efficiency. Furthermore, not only has Manchoukuo succeeded in ridding herself of foreign imperialistic intrigues, but in cooperation with her friendly neighbors and particularly in intimate association with Japan, she is staunchly supporting the common fight to rid all East Asia of the foreign imperialistic menace. Manchoukuo has thus taken her place as one of the foremost of the members of the progressive family of Greater East Asiatic nations which is constructing a new order of harmony and self-respect in this part of the world.

Each year on this anniversary day so far, it has been the custom for admiring observers to marvel at new figures and new statistics, each more astounding than the last, marking with irrefutable precision the impressive steps in Manchoukuo's phenomenal progress. Miles of new railways built, tons of foodstuffs produced, millions in new revenue added to the national treasury, coal production, iron production, oil production, acres of farm land reclaimed, new schools opened, new buildings constructed, all such items have multiplied year by year in almost geometric progression. This year is no exception, and if some figures cannot now be made public because of necessary wartime precaution, the general effect is nevertheless apparent for anyone to see. It is obvious without citing statistics that Manchoukuo's advance during the past year has been more than in keeping with all her recent past records. All these, then, comprise the substance of the thought which naturally first comes to mind on this day.

But this year still another thought protrudes itself with particular force. That is the thought of the invaluable contribution which Manchoukuo is making to the conduct of East Asia's war of freedom against the Anglo-American invaders who would reduce this entire part of the world to bondage. That thought is all the more cogent in view of the developing military situation which [illegible] that the final decisive phase of the war will be determined by the strength of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc, which after all constitutes the [illegible] core of the Greater East Asia structure. Within this bloc are the resources which will enable Japan and her allies to resist the pressure of the enemy [illegible]; within this bloc are the natural geographic advantages of safe inter-communicability and impregnable defensibility which spell invincibility. As long as this bloc holds firm, possessing as it does the power to sustain itself by its own efforts indefinitely, it will insure that East Asia will never be conquered. In this situation Manchoukuo has come to occupy a key position in deciding the destiny of all East Asia.

In what specific ways Manchoukuo is fulfilling the responsibilities of this key position is well known. Her bountiful harvests are contributing materially to the food self-sufficiency of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc. Not only has her production during the last few years surpassed all previous records, but the spectacular progress of her ambitious land reclamation projects presages an even greater food production in the years to come. Her heavy industries, based on her rich deposits of coal and iron, are constantly expanding to furnish the sinews of war. She has more recently developed important light industries to provide for the increasing production of aircraft; she has uncovered new deposits of the rarer minerals hitherto brought with difficulty from distant regions; her production of oil by artificial processes and from shale is freeing the fighting forces of Japan and her allies from dependence upon distant sources for liquid fuel; her chemical industries are contributing to the strength of the scientific arm of East Asia's war effort.

The conclusion to which this thought of Manchoukuo's contribution to the war points is that this nation, whose founding in a sense marked the beginning of East Asia's open defiance of Anglo-American power, is being consistent in her mission by also being the instrument for bringing this East Asiatic defiance of the Anglo-American enemy to an eventual successful culmination.

One other thought which arises in connection with Manchoukuo's founding anniversary is that concerning the reason for her great achievements in both the arts of peace and of war. The idea cannot be avoided that Manchoukuo's great success is due to the essential soundness of her basic national polity. That polity is the rule of an Imperial Sovereign who holds sway in accordance with the moral principles of "Wang-tao" or "Wodo", the way of righteousness and wisdom taught by the sages of old and followed by all the great rulers of Oriental history. It assures internally the spiritual harmony which enables all the peoples inhabiting the nation to work effectively together for the first time in their history, and it assures externally the friendship and cooperation with Japan and the other like-minded neighbors which constitute the requisite for the mutual well-being of all East Asiatic nations.

With these thoughts, then, all well-wishers of Manchoukuo greet her anniversary day and applaud her success as they hope to continue to do in the future for years without end.

A Year Ago Today

March 1, 1944

Resignation of United States Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes was demanded by James Moffett, former Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, it was revealed.

* * *

A large-scale labor strike has broken out in Paraguay and four railway bridges, including the greatest bridge in the country, have been blasted by rioters, according to Montevideo reports.

* * *

Saudi-Arabia, Syria and Yemen have followed Egypt's example and lodged protests with Washington against the attempts in American Congressional circles to influence the Washington Government in favor of supporting the Zionist plans to create a national home for the Jews in Palestine, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

* * *

The French Committee for National Liberation has decided to dispatch Pierre Cot, former Air Minister, as a special envoy to the Soviet Union, it is reported from Algiers.

* * *

The British Admiralty announced the loss of the destroyer, Warwick. The destroyer had a displacement of 2,000 tons and a crew of 134. No details about the locality of the sinking were given.

* * *

The Java Public Service Association, superseding the Poetera was officially inaugurated on the occasion of the second anniversary of the landing of Japanese Forces in Java.

ECONOMIC POSITION OF NORTH CHINA

Development of Aluminum Shale Industry Pushed

Simultaneously with the progress of the aircraft production increase in Japan, her dependence on North China's aluminum shale output has also been growing proportionately. This is especially true in the Shantung area where the North China Aluminum Shale Company, in particular, is giving concentrated efforts to increase the output of aluminum shale there.

It is significant in this respect that the deposits in the Shantung area are of exceptionally pure quality. For example, an ore dug from a mine there, which has been classified as "grade 1 special" is said to be of such superior quality that it does not have to be transformed into alumina through a complex process, which is usually the case. Experts reveal that electrolysis can be applied directly to this ore. In other words, it is so pure that the existence of such fine grade ore is exceedingly rare and a stroke of providence for China and Japan.

Parallel with this favorable situation, the refining process of such ore is also being improved rapidly which naturally forecasts an ever increasing demand for aluminum shale.

In view of Japan's increasing need for aluminum, a necessity was early visioned to switch over from bauxite to the abundant aluminum shale deposits of North China. As a result a plan had been formulated to increase vastly the production of this ore on a five-year basis extending from 1942 to 1946, in conjunction with the Planning Board and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The aluminum shale deposits in the Shantung district, are of an amazingly excellent grade and much is being expected of it because the ore there is also easily accessible.

The discovery within the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region of such valuable raw material, which combines the virtues of abundance and accessibility is indeed a God-send.

The Shantung aluminum shale has a higher aluminum content than that of Manchoukuo or Chitung. While the Manchoukuo or Chitung aluminum shale is about 40 per cent pure, the Shantung ore is 50 to 80 per cent pure.

Originally, the most influential organization engaged in the exploitation of this mineral in the Shantung area was the North China Aluminum Shale Company; established with a capitalization of ¥15,000,000. However, since then the North China Light Metal Company (capitalized at ¥30,000,000), a subsidiary of the North China Development Company, has also been created to produce alumina.

To increase the production of light metals, in addition to the aluminum shale itself, there must also be an increase in the production of soda ash and caustic soda, and consequently, of industrial salt. And today all the salt requirement is being met by North China itself, the greatest source of supply being the regions of Changlu and Shantung.

In Changlu the North China Salt Company, and in Tsingtao the Shantung Salt Works are operating at top speed to increase their respective output. Recently their production is said to have become several times greater than what it used to be before the outbreak of the China Affair.

Problem of Transportation

However, a single bottleneck does exist. And that is the problem of transportation. In order to cope with this issue the Munitions, Finance and Transportation and Communications Ministries as well as the Marine Transportation Management Association are now studying a three point program consisting of firstly, the joint transportation of aluminum shale and other raw materials employed in the production of alumina; secondly, a greater use of smaller vessels in the transportation of the same raw materials; thirdly, expansion of loading and unloading facilities.

Furthermore, the visit to North China last spring by an industrial inspection party led by Kumaichi Yamamoto, then Vice-Minister of East Asiatic Affairs, went along toward eliminating the obstacles which lay between the sources of raw material and Japan and consequently contributed greatly in strengthening the fighting power of Japan. And among all the industrial activities observed by that inspection party, the most outstanding happened to be the processing of alumina.

The center of aluminum shale production is at an undisclosed place whose deposits extend for a lengthy distance. The accessibility and huge abundance of aluminum shales here point to the extent to which the aluminum industry of North China might develop in the future.

Originally, North China's aluminum shale was principally used as a fireproofing and polishing material. Therefore, rocks with high silicic acid content were particularly desired. But, now, in the production of aluminum the less silicic acid there is the better, and with this fact in mind the North China Aluminum Shale Company has created three standard classifications. They are as follows:

Grade	Alumina Content Per cent	Silicic Acid Content Per cent
No. 1 ...	More than 55	Less than 15
No. 2 ...	More than 55	Average of 17
No. 2 ...	More than 50	Within 20

During the 1943 fiscal year, a greater part of the ore was used in producing fire bricks and polishing materials than aluminum. For the 1944 fiscal year, a serious effort has been concentrated on expanding the mining facilities in order to increase the amount to be applied to the production of aircraft aluminum.

Transferring Equipment

Parallel with this production increase goal, which is several times greater than that of the previous year, an ambitious effort is being made to transplant various necessary equipment and machinery from Japan and other regions to the source of raw materials in North China. New digging apparatus is also being manufactured while new plants, homes for laborers, and warehouses are being built. In other words, everything is being done to facilitate the digging, loading and transportation of aluminum shale. Along with the expansion in the productive facilities, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of laborers employed. Those who are connected with the construction of the various facilities, and not the digging, alone total thousands.

With the sudden rise of North China's aluminum industry, following the development of her high temperature industry, the demand for aluminum shale has increased by leaps and bounds. But it is above all the spurt in the alumina industry which has remarkably raised the demand on the valuable ore.

Fortunately, the North China Aluminum Shale Company has newly secured control over another rich area containing immense untapped deposits of aluminum shales and hurried preparations are under way to make it contribute to the ore output increase drive. The fact that a tremendous rise in output can be expected with these new mines as the pivot and the fact that the future of North China's light metal industry is definitely bright is most reassuring to say the least.

EAST ASIA'S RECONSTRUCTION

Japan's Economic Policy Compared to Extremely Monopolistic World View of Anti-Axis Powers

By TEIZO TAIRA
Japan Broadcasting Corporation

II

At the Dumbarton Oaks Conference which ended in the first part of October, the anti-Axis Powers set forth their aim more definite than heretofore announced. Needless to reiterate, their aim as announced is monopolistic, dictatorial, advantageously only to themselves—a state of international affairs possible only by the prewar status quo and the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers. That we cannot accept such terms is self-evident. But we should not entirely disregard them for they express objectively a world order which to them is fundamental. Our duty is to prepare a world program which is far superior and more just and carry out resolutely the plan into execution.

Let us examine our plan of world order in contrast to the extremely monopolistic world view of the anti-Axis Powers. The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration announced on November, 1943 is the fundamental policy we shall follow in the post-war reconstruction. In spirit the Joint Declaration is synonymous with the Japanese spirit since the nation's founding some three thousand years ago. In the course of years it has developed with the changing times until it has taken definite shape in the avowed principle of New Order in East Asia and in the construction of Greater East Asia Common-prosperity Region. In June, 1943, it was succinctly defined by ex-Prime Minister Tojo in an address which may be termed as the Greater East Asia Declaration. Finally it appeared as a Joint Declaration of the representatives of the nations comprising the Greater East Asia Region. Though of common knowledge let me here repeat again a summary of the five-point joint declaration.

1. The countries of Greater East Asia shall mutually cooperate to ensure the stability in their region and to construct an order of common prosperity based on justice.
2. The countries of Greater East Asia will respect one another's sovereignty and independence and mutually strive toward ensuring the fraternity of nations in their region.
3. The countries of Greater East Asia will respect one another's traditions and will enhance the culture of Greater East Asia.
4. The countries of Greater East Asia will cooperate economically upon a basis of reciprocity for the enchancement of common prosperity.
5. The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendship with all the countries of the world, work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse, and the opening of resources thereby to promote the progress of mankind.

Nothing New

Singly Japan had on previous occasions made public fundamental principles similar in scope and nature with the declaration, and, therefore these are nothing new; but its special significance is in that it was announced as the common will of all the independent nations of Greater East Asia. Even only ten years ago no one could have imagined that representatives of the Greater East Asia nations would convene in a congress to discuss ways and means of cooperating politically, economically and culturally on an entirely equal basis. The Greater East Asia War has indeed brought about great changes unprecedented in the history of the world.

What the Greater East Asia nations are endeavoring to do is to secure stability, common prosperity, fraternity, respect of traditions and future development. To that end they have committed themselves to concerted action while respecting one another's independence. There is nothing in it that insists on monopoly of profit or pressure by use of might and power. The aim is no more than to emancipate Asia from the imperialism and aggrandizement of the West and to realize the rightful claim of the peoples of Greater East Asia, comprising more than half the population of the world, to live, prosper and develop as sovereign and independent nations.

Despite the nobleness of purpose of the East Asia nations, however, the Powers which have heretofore enriched themselves through aggrandizement and exploitation do not have the slightest desire to change the old order in East Asia. Therein lies the point of issue diametrically opposite and at once contradictory between the two aims as set forth by the Greater East Asia nations and the anti-Axis Powers. The will of East Asia to live and to develop is pitted against the selfish ambition of the West to suppress and stifle their former colonial possessions. The anti-Axis Powers are giving publicity to the news that within the Greater East Asia camp there is disunity and discord, thus hoping to disrupt the present unity and if possible to create dissension. Greater East Asia must never fall prey to their subterfuge and machinations. The principles as set forth by the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration as regards international order naturally stand to reason, axiomatic and natural. There is nothing in it that presupposes a stronger nation to bear pressure upon a weaker nation or to exploit the resources of the latter. It is a just and reasonable step toward peace, order and goodwill in the world.

Mechanism Necessary

If any Power were to prepare a general draft for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia, probably it would not be very different from the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. Accordingly a general draft alone is insufficient. It is now necessary to determine the internal machanism of Greater East Asia as a unit and the external relations it holds with world order. Geographically, East Asia is in the monsoon region and politically it was under European and American oppression. More or less, therefore, the East Asiatic nations share the same destiny. Regionally, however, there is a great difference between Japan, China and the southern countries. In the society of the South alone, depending on regions there is extreme variation politically, socially, economically and physically. To take the attitude of disregarding them, because of their complex nature, however, will never solve the question. It is our duty to liberate East Asia which has such complex nature and reconstruct the entire East Asiatic area in accordance with the ideals as set forth in the five-point Joint Declaration.

What we wish to realize is positive voluntary and independent Greater East Asia; but there is no intention of isolating it from the rest of the world order. Thereby is the problem of reconstruction made all the more complex. Though involved due to the inseparable relation Greater East Asia has with the rest of the world, the policy to be followed is to an extent fixed. For instance, whether the Powers not included in the Greater East Asia Region expand or reduce their armaments will determine the extent of preparation needed by the East Asiatic nations. It is necessary, therefore, to have always in mind the Greater East Asiatic standpoint, but at the same time follow closely the world trend. The state of condition the world will be in as a result of the present all-out war in which every national resource is mobilized, the disposition of the world resources and the undeveloped colonial regions in the postwar period; new problems relative to racial determination heretofore untouched in peace drafts—all these are world issues which are closely linked with the future of Greater East Asia. Needless to reiterate our victory in the Greater East Asia War is a prerequisite to Greater East Asia's reconstruction. To that end must we all direct our energy and power. To concentrate such energy and power is not to simplify our endeavor but rather to expand our efforts in multifarious ways. In such many-sided activities is included naturally a carrying out concretely of Greater East Asia's reconstruction.

(End)

MITSURU TOYAMA AND CHINA

Patriot's Fondest Dream Was Realization of Real Friendship

By ITSUKI ONISHI
(From the Yosuko)

Mitsuru Toyama was the first man during the Meiji era to sympathize with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's China Revolution and he extended all possible aid to it for a long time. Toyama's ideas concerning China sprang from a sincere desire to aid her, a feeling that was shared by few persons toward China. The pure nature of Toyama's outlook on China was a rare example seldom to be found anywhere or at anytime. Other people's views on China were subjected to changes with time, but Toyama's outlook on China was firm and immutable in this respect. This is due to the fact that his outlook was not based upon temporary changing phenomena but originated in his great fiery faith in believing Sino-Japanese relations to be one and indivisible. This is amply revealed in the following words by Toyama.

"If we are true to our intention to help China from the great principle of common existence in Asia we should not complain after doing all that we possibly can, even should China commit ungrateful acts against us. Persons who would make carping criticisms of China on such a ground have no qualification to fulfill such a mission."

It was Mitsuru Toyama who extended a helping hand to Chin Yu-chun and other patriots of Chosen when they sought refuge in Japan after their plans to make their country independent ended in failure. It was also Toyama who extended unlimited sympathy and aid to the Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the China Revolution, from the time when he first met him in 1899 up to the latter's death. It was the grand old man Toyama who courageously rescued the Indian revolutionist, Rash Behari Bose, who sought refuge in this country in 1915 and who was ordered by the Japanese Government to quit the country after having been discovered by the British officials.

Courageous Leader

In apprehension of the feelings of the Chosen Royal Court, the Ching Dynasty and the British Government, the Japanese Government was wary of harboring revolutionists seeking refuge in this country from China and India. Toyama hid Chin Yu-chun and others in the Ogasawara Archipelago, when they escaped from their country to Japan, because the Japanese Government did not like their presence in Japan. When Sun Yat-sen came to Japan seeking refuge immediately after the second revolution in 1913 when he failed to arrive at a compromise with Yuan Shih-kai, the Yamamoto Cabinet of that time regarded him as an encumbrance and attempted to send him to the United States. Toyama at that time had Inukai Bokudo, an intimate friend of Prime Minister Yamamoto, persuade Yamamoto not to send Dr. Sun to the United States and himself hid Sun Yat-sen in a house next-door to his own and cared for him day and night. It was Toyama who fearlessly faced the pressure of the government officials and boldly carried out such tasks to which no one else was quite equal.

No one is able to estimate how high the faith of the Japanese people had been heightened abroad because of the existence of Toyama. The most striking illustration in this respect is the exile of the Indian patriot Bose. Foreign Minister Kato of the Okuma Cabinet of that time curried favor with England, sentenced Bose to banishment and attempted to drive him out to a country where British officials could lay their hands on him. Unable to look on in indifference and angered over the injustice of the Government's action, Toyama resorted to means of rescuing and hiding him at the last moment. The writer of this article happened by chance to be on the second story of Toyama's house on that night and was involved in this incident from its beginning. Toyama rejoiced over the success of the rescue as the most satisfactory thing which had even happened and treated us all to sake and beamed to his heart's content. I remember the scene as if it had happened yesterday. Toyama extended aid to the patriots of Chosen, China and India not only because they were in distress but because as a pioneer and flame-bearer of the great principle of East Asia, he desired to discover comrades who shared the same ambition to restore East Asia to her proper status. Therefore, those who sought the succor of Toyama not only received it but were given protection to the last. Chin Yu-chun was quite anxious to return to Chosen, in order to accomplish something there. He was deceived by a spy dispatched by the Royal Court of Chosen and went to Shanghai where he finally met his death at the hands of an assassin there. It goes without saying that Toyama held mourning services with his comrades for the deceased Chin in memory of the latter's ideals and also presented a resolution later on to the Diet for the appreciation of Chin's exploits. The resolution was passed by the Diet, the services of the deceased were acknowledged and his spirit was comforted as a result. Such kindness on Toyama's side was but a natural reflection of his magnanimity.

Love of Asia

The fellow-feeling of Toyama was not limited to China alone but extended to all countries in East Asia. His unchanging compassion toward China during his lifetime was not like that of a strict father but of a kind mother. His outlook on China was purity itself and it goes without saying that a great love constituted its undercurrent. The grand old man, however, detested the United States and England. That is because these two nations actually ignored humanity, did not fear Heaven, committed all kinds of violence and pursued self-interest and lust in East Asia while preaching humanity at the same time. Toyama hated such a hypocritical attitude. It is due to the long exploitation of China by the European Powers and the United States that she is unable to become what she originally had been in the past and that her prestige and power has been ravished. It is due to the instigation of the European Powers and the United States that China and Japan are unfortunately fighting against each other today. Toyama's hatred against such crafty deeds of the United States and Britain against China which made it impossible for her to return to her proper status was twice as intense as the hatred borne by other persons. He was, therefore, able to extend his compassionate attitude toward China and show an increasing sympathy toward her position.

The character and revolutionary traits of Sun Yat-sen, Toyama liked most of all. He was greatly pleased over the bluntness of Sun Yat-sen. "I was also blunt during my youth," Toyama told me once, "but Sun Yat-sen excelled me on the point of bluntness." I met Sun Yat-sen several times before his death and discovered that his bluntness was in conspicuous contrast with the tactful address of old-time Chinese officials. Toyama and Sun Yat-sen agreed with each other most of all in regard to their dislike of Britain. It is difficult to judge which of the two had excelled the other in this hatred. Britain always opposed Sun Yat-sen, aided the bureaucratic government in Peking, regarded Sun's revolutionary ideas with hostility. It is indeed an ironic phenomenon that Chiang Kai-shek is turning his back on the rare opportunity of emancipation of East Asia and is continuing his resistance against Japan with the aid of Britain, which Sun Yat-sen hated.

Was Compassionate

The broadmindedness of Toyama enabled him to look upon Chiang Kai-shek with compassion to the last moment. Chiang Kai-shek regarded Toyama with high respect as Sun Yat-sen, his teacher, held him in the highest regard. When Chiang Kai-shek came over to Japan as a result of his temporary retirement from political life in China, Toyama found him a house near his own and looked after him during the latter's sojourn in Tokyo. Toyama related his reminiscences of Sun Yat-sen to Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion and asked him to be careful and prudent regarding Sino-Japanese relations and not to go against the will of Sun Yat-sen whom he had succeeded. This Chiang Kai-shek disregarded by resisting Japan several years later. Toyama looked compassionately upon Chiang Kai-shek and said: "A man like Chiang Kai-shek cannot be stone blind. America and Britain, however, have firmly grasped him, and he is not free now. These two nations will not let go of him easily now." Chiang Kai-shek must now be filled with remorse and regret upon hearing of the death of Toyama.

Toyama's outlook on China was based on a deep sympathy toward that nation and was unsoiled by calculating ideas. Unfortunately, his expectation that Chiang Kai-shek would reconsider his attitude did not materialize during his lifetime. Have Chungking and Chiang Kai-shek lost their ability to see the error of their position and is Chiang Kai-shek to end his life as a hero of resistance and the cat's paw of America and Britain?

The true intentions of America and Britain have become very clear during the war. Their war aims are nothing else than their plan to seize world hegemony again. They are gushing out impudent and audacious words that they will wipe out the Japanese and German peoples from the face of the world in order to realize their ambitions. A great difference exists between the lofty war aims of Japan, which desires to emancipate East Asia, construct a new structure founded on mutual prosperity, and to realize cooperation and harmony with all nations of the world, and the dogmatic war aims of America and Britain. Their Atlantic Charter is an egoistic one. America and Britain will use Chiang Kai-shek to the limit only during the war. It is obvious that they will not allow him to participate in the postwar benefits. America's ambition toward China has already penetrated into the hinterland of the China continent in military and economic fields and is creating a cancer which, if not checked, will be of an incurable nature to China.

The footsteps which Toyama left in history regarding the China problem are great indeed. They cannot be pointed out separately as they are all enveloped in his great love for China. He had shown during the 90 years of his life the great road along which both Japan and China must proceed. Japan's measures since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War are being executed along the line of Sino-Japanese cooperation pointed out by Toyama as a great ideal.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, February 28

THE FUEHRER'S SPEECH

MAINICHI—On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the National Socialist Party program, on February 24, the German people in view of the great crisis facing them at present must have felt very strong indeed after reading the message issued by Fuehrer Hitler addressed to his old fighting comrades.

Our first impression in reading that message is that it applies so much to our case that it might have been addressed to the Japanese people. How, for instance, has the reader interpreted that one phrase: "Providence shows no mercy to weak nations, but only recognizes the fight for existence fought by the sound and strong nations?" It is sure that as Japan is a Divine Land, she will have divine help. Yet, we should deeply reflect on the fact that this help will come forth only in case the Japanese continue to show that admirable character and courage which alone are deserving of divine help.

The Fuehrer also says that the fighting lines and the home front have become one, and if the Germans further bolster their determination they can save the nation from the abyss of downfall.

This is exactly the meaning of our saying about the "hundred million people of one mind." It is rather difficult for the masses to think and feel alike but a war in which the nation's fate is being staked is a matter transcending such individual differences. For, none among the people can escape from the war. If it is in this point that Germany sees a bright future ahead, then the same applies to Japan, too.

"The only thing I should not be able to bear would be the weakness of my nation. What makes me very happy and proud, however, is the conviction that the German people in their greatest distress are showing the hardest of characters." The German people have already proved that they know how to respond to those words of their Fuehrer.

DECISIVE WARTIME PRODUCTION

ASAHI—With the Government's decision on the fundamental policy concerning the system and operation of munitions production enterprises it may be said that one step forward has been made concerning the problem of decisive wartime production.

Yet, while the newly decided fundamental plan is one step forward in the solution of the problem, others will have to be taken. Needless to say this is the most pressing of all times. At such a moment as at present, we should push all vital measures as speedily as possible by discarding the peacetime method of trodding the beaten track from the fundamental plan to the concrete draft outline and thence to the enforcement of the detailed measures.

The fundamental plan contains provisions for strengthening the Munitions Companies Law, the placing of enterprises on a collective basis, and the enforcement of state management so that it can be said that on the whole the views presented hitherto with regard to the system of enterprises have been covered. Now, jumps of several steps forward are expected to speedily carry out these provisions.

Why Not?

"I've just had the most delightful holiday," said Jones. "No regular hours for meals. No extra charge for baths. As much as you want of food, with plenty of fresh fruit, and no tips for waiters."

"Good gracious! Where did you go?"

"Simple; I just stayed at home."